

TSCL 20 OVER MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS



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These playing conditions are applicable to all limited over (20-Over) matches played from 1st April 2016. Included in this document are amendments to certain Laws of Cricket as stated in Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition – 2013).

Except as varied hereunder, the [Laws of Cricket \(2000 Code 5th Edition – 2013\)](#) shall apply.

The Preamble – THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET shall apply.

Law 1 – THE PLAYERS

Laws 1.3 (Captain) and 1.4 (Responsibility of captains) shall apply.

Law 1.1 – Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain. By agreement before toss, a match may be played between sides of fewer than, or more than, eleven players, but not more than eleven players may field at any time. A minimum of 7 players per team is required in order to begin a match.

Law 1.2 – Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

Each captain shall nominate the playing 11 (or number agreed otherwise) to the Neutral Umpire before the toss. The nomination is allowed to be changed thereafter but only with the consent of the opposing captain. No changes to the nomination are allowed once the umpire calls for play (signals for the 1st ball of the day).

A person of any age or affiliation to another club/team may act as a substitute fielder during a match.

In addition, a substitute fielder shall be deemed as representing the team he is fielding for in that instance. Hence, all applicable penalties (incl. Code of Conduct) shall apply to the team utilizing his services.

Law 2 – SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS, BATSMAN OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD, BATSMAN RETIRING, BATSMAN COMMENCING INNINGS

Laws 2.1 (Substitutes and runners), 2.2 (Objection to substitutes), 2.3 (Restrictions on role of substitutes), 2.4 (A player for whom a substitute has acted), 2.6 (Player returning without permission), 2.7 (Runner), 2.8 (Transgression of the laws by a batsman who has a runner), 2.9 (Batsman retiring) and 2.10(Commencement of a batsman’s innings) shall apply.

Law 2.5 – Fielder absent or leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire (see Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 2 overs:

2.5.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in that innings after his return until he has been on the field for at least that many overs for which he was absent.

2.5.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, he has returned to the field for at least that many overs for which he has been absent **or**, if earlier, when his side has lost 5 wickets.

The restrictions in 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury and illness).

In the event of a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress. Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any stoppage time as playing time.

Law 3 – THE UMPIRE

Laws 3.3 (Agreement with captains), 3.5 (The wickets, creases and boundaries), 3.6 (Conduct of the game, implements and equipment), 3.7 (Fair and unfair play), 3.8 (Fitness for play), 3.9 (Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions), 3.14 (Signals) and 3.15 (Correctness of scores) shall apply.

Law 3.4 (To inform captains and scorers) shall *NOT* apply.

Law 3.1 – Appointment and attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

3.1.1 Before the start of each match, at least one qualified neutral umpire (as specified by TSCL Bylaws) shall be provided by the TSCL team designated for umpiring duties. This umpire shall be present at the ground at least 15 minutes before the scheduled start of a match. Additionally, a batting team's player shall act as the striker's end umpire (called leg-umpire) assisting the neutral umpire throughout the match unless specified otherwise.

A second neutral umpire may be appointed to conduct a match at the discretion of the EC. The two neutral umpires shall be appointed, one for each end, to control the game as required by the laws, with absolute impartiality. Umpires shall alternate their positions at the start of every over in case of bowling being from only one end.

Law 3.2 – Change of Umpire

Law 3.2 shall be replaced by the following:

A Neutral Umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he is injured or ill. Batting team's players are to assume the role of neutral umpire, in such an event. Any change of a scheduled umpire is to be expressly communicated to the EC and the captains involved prior to the beginning of a match (1st delivery of the day). The replacement umpire shall preferably be a TSCL Qualified Umpire.

Law 3.10 – Position of umpires

Law 3.10 shall be replaced by the following:

The neutral umpire shall stand at the bowler's end throughout the game. Further, he shall stand where he can best see any act upon which his decision may be required.

Subject to this over-riding consideration, the bowler's end umpire shall stand where he does not interfere with either the bowler's run up or the striker's view.

The striker's end umpire may elect to stand on the off side instead of the on side of the pitch, provided he informs the captain of the fielding side, the striker and the other umpire of his intention to do so.

Laws 3.11 (Umpires changing ends) & 3.12 (Consultation between umpires)

Laws 3.11 and 3.12 shall apply only if two neutral umpires have been appointed for a match.

Law 3.13 – Informing the umpires

Law 3.13 shall be replaced by the following:

Throughout the Laws, wherever the umpires are to receive information from captains or other players, it will be sufficient for the neutral umpire to be so informed and for him to inform the other neutral umpire, if a second neutral umpire is appointed for the match.

Law 4 – THE SCORERS

Law 4.2 (Correctness of scores) & 4.3 (Acknowledging signals) shall apply.

Law 4.1 – Appointment of scorers

Law 4.1 shall be replaced by the following:

The batting team shall be responsible to appoint a scorer at every instant of the game to coordinate with the umpires. He shall record all the actions necessary to keep complete details using the scoring 'palm'. The captains shall ensure that player names are preceded by the players' TSCL number.

Law 5 – THE BALL

Laws 5.1 (Weight and size) shall apply.

Laws 5.4 (New ball in match of more than one day's duration) & 5.6 (Specifications) shall *NOT* apply.

Law 5.2 – Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

TSCL shall provide new cricket balls of an approved standard for the limited over tournament before the start of the tournament to each team. Spare used balls used during a match shall be of the same brand and type.

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, the neutral umpire(s) shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the balls and shall retain possession of them at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval, or any other disruption in play.

Law 5.3 – New Ball

Law 5.3 shall be replaced by the following:

Each fielding team shall have only one or two new ball/s for its innings as specified in the Bylaws.

Law 6 – THE BAT

Law 6 shall apply.

Law 7 – THE PITCH

Laws 7.1 (Area of pitch) & 7.2 (Fitness of pitch for play) shall apply.

Laws 7.3 (Selection and preparation) & 7.4 (Changing the pitch) shall *NOT* apply.

Law 7.5 – Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall be replaced by the following:

In the event of a non-turf pitch being used, the artificial surface shall conform to the following measurements.

Length – a minimum of 66ft./20.11m

Width – a minimum of 6ft./20.11m

See Law 10.8 (Non-turf pitches).

Law 8 – THE WICKETS

Laws 8.1 (Width and pitching), 8.2 (Size of stumps), 8.3 (The bails) & 8.5 (Dispensing with bails) shall apply

Law 8.4 (Junior Cricket) shall *NOT* apply.

Law 9 – THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASES

Law 9 shall apply.

Law 10 – PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

Laws 10.2 (Clearing debris from the pitch), 10.5 (Re-marking the creases), 10.6 (Maintenance of footholes), 10.7 (Securing of footholes and maintenance of pitch) & 10.8 (Non-turf pitches) shall apply.

Laws 10.1 (Rolling) & 10.4 (Watering the pitch) shall *NOT* apply.

Law 10.3 – Mowing

Law 10.3 shall be replaced by the following:

Responsibility for mowing:

All mowing carried out before the match shall be the sole responsibility of the home team.

Grass Height: The grass height shall not be more than the height of the ball when laying on the ground with the seam parallel to the ground. The neutral umpire shall be responsible for measuring it before the toss.

Timing of mowing: Mowing of outfield on any day shall be completed no later than 15 minutes before the time scheduled or reschedule for play to begin on that day. Further, no mowing is allowed during the match in order to maintain the same outfield for both innings of a match.

Law 11 (Covering the pitch) shall *NOT* apply.

Law 12 – INNINGS

(a) & (b) of Law 12.3 (Completed innings) shall apply.

Laws 12.2 (Alternate innings) and (c), (d) & (e) of 12.3 (Completed innings) shall *NOT* apply.

Law 12.1 – Number of innings

Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 20 overs. All matches shall be played on the same day and rescheduling games is as per TSCL by laws.

Length of Innings

Each fielding team must ensure completion of 20 overs within 1 hour 30 minutes from start time of a match.

If a team fielding first bowls less than 20 overs in the stipulated time, then the number of overs remaining to be bowled shall be deducted from their batting innings for the same chasing total.

E.g., If Team B bowls first and completes only 18 overs in 1hrs and 30mins, they will still continue to bowl 20 overs but then they shall be allotted only 18 overs to score the total number of runs made by Team A.

If team fielding second bowls less than 20 overs in the stipulated time, then the runs scored by that team in those over(s), during their batting innings, shall be deducted from the total score and a revised target shall be in effect for the team batting.

E.g., If Team A fielding second bowls only 18 overs in 1hrs and 30mins, they will continue to bowl 20 overs, then Team B shall chase a lesser target based on reducing Team A's total score by the total runs scored by them in overs 19 and 20 (last 2 overs).

Number of overs per bowler

No bowler shall bowl more than 4 overs in an innings.

In a delayed or interrupted start where the overs are reduced for both teams, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.

Where the total number of overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be allowed by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

Law 12.4 – The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in presence of the designated neutral umpire, who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place not earlier than 15 minutes before the scheduled start of a match, nor later than 15 minutes after the schedule start. After winning the toss the captain shall inform the umpire and other captain right after the toss, its decision to bat or bowl.

Law 13 – THE FOLLOW-ON

Law 13 shall *NOT* apply.

Law 14 – DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Law 14 shall *NOT* apply.

Law 15 – INTERVALS

Law 15 shall be replaced by the following:

One drinks break per session may be permitted at the discretion of the neutral umpire only in the conditions of extreme temperature. This break shall be called by the neutral umpire at the end of the 10th over. The time for this break shall be no longer than 5 minutes.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the neutral umpire(s).

Additionally, there shall be one innings break between the two innings for no more than 15 minutes.

These intervals shall be considered as scheduled breaks for the purpose of Law 2.5 (Fielder absent or leaving the field).

Law 16 – START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Laws 16.1 (Call of play), 16.2 (Call of time), 16.3 (Removal of bails), 16.4 (Starting a new over) & 16.5 (Completion of an over) shall apply.

Laws 16.6 (Last hour of match – number of overs), 16.7 (Last hour of match – interruptions of play) & 16.8 (Last hour of play – interval between innings) shall *NOT* apply.

Laws 16.9 (Conclusion of match), 16.10 (Completion of last over of match) & 16.11 (Bowler unable to complete an over during last hour of match) shall apply in so far as relevant to a one innings limited overs type match.

Start and cessation times

There shall be two sessions, of 1 hour & 30 minutes each, separated by a 15 minute interval between innings.

Minimum over rates

The minimum over rates to be achieved is 13.33 overs per hour. The actual over rate shall be reviewed by the neutral umpire(s) twice during each innings; once during the drinks interval and again at the end of the innings.

If a side is bowled out within the time determined for that innings, then the fielding side shall be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

Law 17 – PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Laws 17.1 (Practice on the pitch) 17.5 (Trial run up) shall apply.

Laws 17.2 (Practice on the rest of the square) & 17.4 (Penalty for contravention) shall NOT apply.

Law 17.3 – Practice on the outfield

Law 17.3 shall be replaced by the following:

17.3.1 All forms of practice are permitted on the outfield before the start of play or after the close of play on any day or during the lunch and drinks intervals or between innings provided the neutral umpire(s) are satisfied that such practice will not cause significant deterioration in the condition of the pitch and outfield. Such practice must not continue once the umpires call for play.

17.3.2 During play, there shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using an arm action only, to a player in the outfield is to be not regarded as bowling practice. However, a bowler deliberately bowling a ball thus on to the ground will contravene Law 42.3 (The match ball – changing its condition).

17.3.3 Practice at the fall of a wicket must cease as soon as the incoming batsman steps on the square. Practice during other legitimate gaps in play must not continue beyond minimum time required for the activity causing the gap in play.

If the above restrictions are not observed, umpires shall apply the procedures of Law 42.9 (Time wasting by fielding side).

Law 18 – SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

Law 19 – BOUNDARIES

Law 19.1 – The boundary and the field of play

Law 19.1 shall be replaced by the following:

Before the toss, the neutral umpire(s) shall agree the boundary of the field of play with both captains. The boundary shall be clearly marked along its whole perimeter and shall be clearly visible from the pitch.

Any obstacle or person within the field of play shall not be regarded as a boundary unless so decided by the umpires before the toss.

Law 19.2 – Defining the boundary – boundary marking

Law 19.2 shall be replaced by the following:

All boundaries must be designated by bright colored cones, flags, posts, fences or other marking props that are clearly visible from the pitch. An imaginary straight line on the ground joining the two nearest marked points of the boundary is to be used in determination of the boundary edge.

Law 20 – LOST BALL

Law 20 shall apply

Law 21 – THE RESULT

Laws 21.6 (Winning hit or extras), 21.7 (Statement of result), 21.9 (Mistakes in scoring) & 21.10 (Result not to be changed) shall apply.

Laws 21.1 – (A win – two innings match), 21.4 (Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1(b)) & 21.5(b) (A Draw) shall *NOT* apply.

Law 21.2 – A win – one innings match

Law 21.2 shall apply in addition to the following:

Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Law 21.3), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 5 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 20 overs or unless the team batting second scores runs to win in less than 5 overs.

Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Law 21.3), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 5 overs, shall be declared a no result.

Law 21.3 – Umpires awarding a match

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- (a) A match shall be lost by a side which either
 - i) Concedes defeat or forfeits a match.
 - ii) In the opinion of the neutral umpire(s), refuses to play he (or EC) shall award the match to the other side
 - iii) In the absence of neutral umpire(s) or other unusual circumstances, the EC shall rely on facts and circumstances leading to the refusal and make a decision on a case by case basis.
- (b) If the neutral umpire(s) considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpire(s) shall consult the two captains to ascertain the cause of the actions. If the umpires, after due consultation with the captains, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action, he/they shall award the match in accordance with (a)(ii) above.
- (c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play, all delays or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clauses 12.4 above.

*In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the code of conduct.

Law 21.5(a) – A Tie

The following shall apply in addition to Law 21.5(a):

If the scores are equal, the result shall be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets which have fallen, and a bowl out/off will decide the winner.

A **bowl-out** (sometimes termed a **bowl-off**). Team winning bowl out is considered to win the match. Five bowlers from each side deliver one each at an unguarded wicket. If each team has hit the same number of wickets after the first five bowlers per side, the bowling continues with the rest of the players and is decided by sudden death.

Law 21.8 – Correctness of result

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 21.8 & 21.10 (as modified by these regulations) shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

Law 22 – THE OVER

Laws 22.1 (Number of balls), 22.2 (Start of an over), 22.3 (Validity of balls), 22.4 (Call of over), 22.6 (Bowler changing ends), 22.7 (Finishing an over) & 22.8 (Bowler incapacitated or suspended during an over) shall apply.

Law 22.5 – Umpire miscounting

The following shall apply in addition to Law 22.5:

Whenever possible the umpire(s) shall liaise with the scorers and ensure the over has been properly completed.

Law 23 – DEAD BALL

Law 23 shall apply.

Law 24 – NO BALL

Laws 24.1(a) (Mode of Delivery), 24.2 (Fair Delivery), 24.3 (Definition of a fair delivery – the arm), 24.4 (Bowler throwing towards striker's end before delivery), 24.5 (Fair delivery – the feet), 24.6 (Ball bouncing more than twice or rolling on the ground), 24.7 (Ball coming to rest in front of striker's wicket), 24.8 (Call of No Ball for infringement of other laws), 24.9 (Revoking a

call of No Ball), 24.10 (No Ball to over-ride wide), 24.11 (Ball not dead), 24.12 (Penalty for a No Ball), 24.13 (Runs resulting from a No Ball – How scored), 24.14 (No Ball not to count)& 24.15 (Out from a No Ball) shall apply.

Law 24.1(b) – Mode of delivery

Law 24.1(b) shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm the umpire shall call and signal no ball, and the ball is to be re-bowled overarm.

Free Hit after a foot-fault no ball

In addition to the above, the delivery following a no ball called (all modes of no ball) shall be a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball) then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called wide ball.

Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless:

a) There is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply),

or

b) The No Ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach, in which case the field may be changed to the extent of correcting the breach.

The umpires will signal a free hit by (after the normal No Ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

In the absence of a NEUTRAL UMPIRE, the Free Hit law does **NOT** apply.

Law 25 – WIDE BALL

Laws 25.2 (Delivery not a wide), 25.3 (Call and signal of wide ball), 25.4 (Ball not dead) 25.5 (Penalty for wide), 25.6 (Runs resulting from a wide – how scored), 25.7 (Wide not to count) & 25.8 (Out from a wide) shall apply.

Law 25.1 – Judging a wide

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1:

Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.

Any offside or leg-side delivery which in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batsman a reasonable opportunity to score shall be called a wide.

A penalty of one run for a wide shall be scored. This penalty shall stand in addition to any other runs which are scored or awarded. All runs, which are run or result from a wide ball, which is not a no ball, shall be scored wide balls.

Law 26 – BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 26 shall apply.

Law 27 – APPEALS

Law 27 shall apply.

Law 28 – THE WICKET IS DOWN

Law 28 shall apply.

Law 29 – BATSMAN OUT OF HIS GROUND

Law 29 shall apply.

Law 30 – BOWLED

Law 30 shall apply.

Law 31 – TIMED OUT

Law 31 shall apply.

Refer also to clause 42.9 (Law 42.10).

Law 32 – CAUGHT

Law 32 shall apply.

Law 33 – HANDLED THE BALL

Law 33 shall apply.

Law 34 – HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

Law 35 – HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

Law 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

Law 37 – OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply.

For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batsman, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batsman should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

Law 38 – RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply.

Law 39 – STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

Law 40 – THE WICKET KEEPER

Law 40 shall apply.

Law 41 – THE FIELDER

Laws 41.2 (Fielding the ball), 41.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side), 41.4 (Penalty runs not to be awarded), 41.5 (Limitation of outside fielders), 41.6 (Fielders not to encroach on pitch), 41.7 (Movement by fielders) & 41.8 (Definition of significant movement) shall apply.

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

Law 41.1. – Protective equipment

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.1:

The exchanging of protective equipment between members of the fielding side on the field shall be permitted provided that the umpires do not consider that it constitutes a waste of playing time.

Law 41.2 Restrictions on the placement of fieldmen

41.2.1 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fieldmen on the leg side.

41.2.2 In addition to the restriction contained in clause 41.2.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the Powerplay overs) are set out in the following paragraphs.

- a) Subject to 41.2.3 below these additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first 6 overs of each innings (Powerplay overs).
- b) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (Refer attached Appendix 4). These fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or ‘dots’ at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each ‘dot’ to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.
- c) During the Powerplay overs only two fieldmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
- d) During the non-Power play overs, no more than 5 fieldmen shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 41.2.2 (b) above.

41.2.3 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced (minimum number of 10 overs has to be played for a game to have deemed to happen), the number of Power play overs shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

Innings Duration	Powerplay overs
10 - 11	3
12 - 14	4
15 - 18	5
19 - 20	6

41.2.4 If an innings is interrupted during an over and if on the resumption of play, due to the reduced number of overs of the batting team, the required number of Power play overs have already been bowled, the remaining deliveries in the over to be completed shall not be subject to the fielding restrictions.

41.2.5 In the event of any infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

Law 42 – FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY

Laws 42.1 (Fair and unfair play – responsibility of captains, 42.2 (Fair and unfair play – responsibility of umpires), 42.7 (Dangerous and unfair bowling – Action by the umpire) & 42.10 (Batsman wasting time) shall apply.

Law 42.3 – The match ball – changing its condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

Law 42.3(d) and (e) shall apply be replaced with the following:

If the umpire(s) together agree that the deterioration in the condition of the ball is 'by far' greater than is consistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall:

- (a) Change the ball forthwith. The batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of 2 other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

- (b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- (c) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- (d) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable for the action taken.
- (e) Report the incident to the EC who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the TSCL Code of Conduct. If the EC is unable to identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct, the captain shall take responsibility and will be subject to such action as is appropriate under the TSCL Code of Conduct.

Laws 42.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker) & 42.5 (Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman)

Laws 42.4& 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpire(s) shall report the incident to the EC under the TSCL Code of Conduct.

Law 42.6(a) – Dangerous and unfair bowling

Law 42.6(a) – The bowling of fast short pitched balls

Law 42.6(a) shall be replaced by the following:

- (a) A fast short pitched delivery is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- (b) A ball that passes above shoulder height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a Wide.
- (c) The ball shall be called a No ball in the event that the batsman makes contact with such a ball.

Law 42.6(b) – Bowling of high full pitched balls

Law 42.6(b) shall be replaced by the following:

- (a) Any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease is deemed unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in clause 42.6 (a) above, the umpire at the striker's end shall call and signal no ball.

If, in the opinion of the umpire, such as delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman, the umpire at the bowler's end, in addition to calling and signaling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the captain of the fielding side and the batsman at the wicket of what has occurred.

- (c) Should there be any further instance (high full pitched ball is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall in addition to calling and signaling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous year, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- (d) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

Law 42.8 – Deliberate bowling of high full pitched balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitched delivery which is deemed unfair as defined in clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- (a) Call and signal No ball.
- (b) When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off.
- (c) Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.

- (d) Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- (e) Report the occurrence to the other neutral umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the EC who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer to Law 42.1 Fair and unfair play responsibility of the captains)

Action by the umpire(s) for dangerous and unfair bowling

Should the umpire(s) initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in clauses 42.3.1, 42.3.2, 42.4& Law 42.7, such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

Law 42.9 – Time wasting by the fielding side

Law 42.9 shall apply subject to Law 42.9(b) being replaced by the following:

If there is any further waste of time in that innings, by any member of the fielding side the umpire shall:

- (a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- (b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
- (c) Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- (d) Report the occurrence to the EC who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the TSCL Code of conduct.

Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed his usual delivery of swing, to attempt running out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal dead ball as soon as possible. It is to be noted that the umpire shall deem the bowler to have completed his delivery swing once his bowling arm passes the normal point of ball release.

Summary of POINTS

Event	Points
Victory	20
Forfeit	-10
Batting Bonus	(See below)
Bowling Bonus	(See below)
No neutral umpire	-20
Neutral umpire late (up to 15 mins from scheduled start)	-5 (see section match timings punctuality)
Neutral umpire late (up to 45 mins from scheduled start)	-10 (see section match timings punctuality)

Neutral umpire late (after 45 mins from scheduled start)	-20 (see section match timings punctuality)
No scorecard	-2 (home team and visiting team)
No Captain's Neutral Umpire evaluation	-1
No Neutral Umpire's Match report	-1
Ground conditions	Up to -5 (refer to TSCL By Laws)
Missing TSCL ID on scoresheet	-2 per player (see Match reporting)

Batting Bonus Points:

Bonus batting points will be based on Runs-scored Per over (RPO), unless a team is all out before their allotted overs, in which case RPO will be calculated by dividing runs scored by allotted overs.

6.50 - 6.74 RPO	= 1
6.75 - 6.99 RPO	= 2
7.00 - 7.24 RPO	= 3
7.25 - 7.50 RPO	= 4
7.51 & above RPO	= 5

Bowling Bonus Points:

Bonus bowling points listed below shall be applied for each game.

2 wickets	= 1
4 Wickets	= 2
6 Wickets	= 3
8 Wickets	= 4
All out	= 5

NO BONUS POINTS WILL BE AWARDED FOR A CANCELLED, ABANDONED OR FORFEITED GAME.